NOTES FROM LONDON.

PERSONAL-MISCELLANEOUS-LITERARY. trees the regular correspondent of the Tribune. London, May 28.

General Foster, American Minister to Spain, has

been in London for a few days, and starts for Madrid, is Paris, on Thursday. He dined with Lord Granwille on Saturday. This I venture to mention only because I am sure none of the Aldermen of New-York are among your readers, nor any of the dynamite patriots who were lately about to blow up the Brooklyn Bridge. For this dinner of Lord Granville's was an official dinner given by him as Foreign Secretary in celebration of the Queen's Birthday. No Irishman can think of food in such a connection without gnashing his teeth. Mr. Lowell was present at the same banquet, but Mr. Lowell's offences are already so numerous that one more outrage upon the patriotic sentiment of true Irishmen hardly matters. General Foster pushed his shameful neglect of Irish feeling so far as to attend the reception given by Lady Granville the same evening at the Foreign Office-he and Mrs. Foster and the young ladies of their party. Nay, they are all going to-morrow to the State Ball at Buckingham Palace, to which neither Mr. Biggar nor the newest of Irish martyrs, Mr. Harrington, has been invited. Now General Foster has but just been appointed by President Arthur,appointed on the purely frivolous ground (such Mr. Conkling must consider it) that he is the best man for the post, at a moment when business is to be done requiring a Minister who knows Spanish, and who is also a trained and capable diplomatist. The selection has clearly been made without any reference whatever to the Irish vote. If this be not a case for the exercise of the supervisory power of the New-York Aldermen over foreign missions and Ministers, those self-sacrificing patriots might as well abandon their jurisdiction at once and forever.

If the bill for reforming the municipality of London be sacrificed, as every body now believes, then it is for more reasons than are given publicly. Want of time is a perfectly sufficient excuse; so is want of unanimity in the Cabinet as to important provisions of the measure. Now the report of those likely to know is that the bill has been kept back to this late day and will finally be shelved because there are two parties in the Ministry with reference to the question of police. Shall the police of London be under the control of the new elective municipality, or shall it remain, as the Metropolitan Police now is, with the Home Secretary ? The two parties who divide on this most grave matter consist of, first, Mr. Gladstone, who is for handing the police over to the municipalty; secondly, the rest of the Cabinet, of whom every single member, Mr. Gladstone excepted, is opposed to relinquishing the control over this force which the Government now has. And so the bill hangs fire. The existence of a division so carious as that shows, I may add, where the centre of power in the Cabinet must be sought. Time has been when a Prime Minister would have been content to be outvoted on such a question, and would have given way if he had been. Not so Mr. Glad-

What do you suppose the Cabinet Council of Satprday occupied itself with? Among all the grave and some pressing subjects-the state of public business in the House, French aggression in Tonquin and Madagascar, a new Italian Ministry, the imminent possibility of a disaster at Moscow,-which of these took most time in discussing? No one of them, I hear. The subject to which the Ministers of the Crewn devoted most of their valuable afternoon was the proposal to remove the statue of the Duke of Weilington. That gaunt and ghastly effigy of a great man stands now on the ground opposite Hyde Park corner, hard by the new road for the sake of which the archon Constitution Hill has been pulled down and the statue which once crowned it lowered to earth. Everybody rejoices that this masterpiece has been displaced. Where it was, it disfigured one of the finest mural views in the world, that from the bridge over the Scrpentine in Hyde Park, looking to the west and south. A committee appointed to determine what should be done with the monster voted with unanimity that he should be established inside the railings of St. James's Park, just opposite the Horse Guards. Gladly, no doubt, would they have voted for burying or melting it down, had they but had plenary powers. To move the Duke, however, is a job which formed no part of the contract for which Mr. Shaw Lefevre cleverly found the money. The Cabinet had therefore to consider whether they would ask Parliament for money enough to effect the transfer. To this, as to most proposals for spending on anything but absointe necessities, the Prime Minister was opposed. It appears he had wise doubts whether, if moved, the monument would be a tolerable thing in its new site. Ultimately, it was settled that a wooden model should first be made and set up to see how it would look. But it is doubtful whether the most cunning copyist will be able to produce an imitation so hideous as the original.

The ill-luck of London in the matter of statues is proverbial, and the newest of them all is hardly an exception to the rule. Lord Beaconsfield, indeed, is less vulgar than some of his predecessors and than his immediate associates in the quarter where Signor Raggi's presentment of him stands. I don't know whether it has been remarked that the statue has been so placed as to allow Sir Robert Peel to turn his back on his enemy. That may be some consolation to him for the singular honor offered by this generation to the party leader who first sought office from his party chief and when he had been re fused deserted and reviled him.

There is an inconvenience in men who are not warriors giving orders about war. Whether the ceremony of trooping the colors on the Queen's birthday be an operation of war may be a question. Perhaps it is also a question whether the Prince of Wales be a man of war, but certain it is that the postponement of this military festivity was by the Prince's orders. The inconvenience, I hear, was very considerable; was, in fact, more than if the troops, who were already under arms, had been permitted to finish their review in the rain. To make matters worse, the Prince ordered the parade for Monday, and this order was transmitted through the Duke of Cambridge and the Adjutant to the commanding efficers of the troops. One of them hurried to Gloucester House to explain to the Duke that what he had directed to be done was im pessible. The troops were already wet through. They had been marched off for guard duty, they ald not be in barracks before night, they coul not begin to get themselves ready for a fresh parade before Sunday, they would have to be kept in all Sunday, to the general discontent of the whole garrison of London; in short, the royal order could not be obeyed without consequences of the direct kind to the strictly military mind. The Duke having a mind strictly military gave way at once, but said the Prince must countermand the order Off dashed the aide de-camp to Marlborough House only to learn that the Prince had gone, of all places in the world, to the British Museum, where, however, his presence is less wonderful than it may seem since he is a trustee, and at times presides over meeetings of the trustees. Here he was found, his consent was obtained, and so finally the imbending disaster averted.

Of the race for the Oaks on Friday I have only word to say, which is that it illustrates curiously the glerious uncertainties of racing. The Oaks was won, as everybody with pretensions to polite knowledge is long since aware, by Lord Rosebery's Well, down to Thursday night, filly, Bonnie Jean. It was not certain that the filly would run, because It was not certain that a jeckey could be found to ride her. I suppose all racing men know (and nobody eise cares) that the crack jockeys hold large retainers from leading owners on the turf. A. has the first call on the services of Archer or Webb, B. the second. A. may not decide till the last moment whether he will run a particular horse in a partic nlar race. Till he decides B. does not know Whether Archer will ride for him; still less does C., an outsider. It happened that for the Oaks Lord abery for some reason or other could not call on either of the jookeys who usually ride for him; or put up; an almost unknown performer, who did his leckeying, I believe, in a creditable, at all events please," he smitingly replied.—(The Dairy.

in a sufficient, manner. The result was hailed with rejoicing by the public in general and by the Epsom public in particular. Part of Lord Rosebery's racing and breeding establishment is attached to one of his several country houses known as The Durdans at Epsom.

Mr. Ruskin, whose ways are as the ways of no other living man, has issued this week the Sixth Letter of the New Series of Fors Clavigera. The fifth appears to have been published about three years ago, and one had long given up expecting any more letters from Mr. Ruskin under this title. The Ruskin collector who has bound up his Fors, believing he had come to the end of it, must receive this fresh instalment with emotions of a mixed kind; with joy at another missive from his idol, and much grief at the proved incompleteness of a series of books be had fondly believed perfect. But then the Ruskin collector is, in any case, perfectly certain to die in a lunatic hospital, unless he renounces once for all the notion of possessing a faultless set of this writer's productions. I myself once collected Ruskins, and any supply of sanity still remaining to me is due to my having early and finally abandoned a pursuit which I perceived to be as hopeless as it is fascinating.

"I am putting my house in order," declares Mr. Ruskin, not without a touch of pathos, conscious or unconscious, " and would fain put my past work in order too, if I could." Well, he must know he cannot. To the end, alds he, that some guidance may be given to the readers of Fors, he has now begun to put to each monthly part its own name, indicative of its special subject. The own name to this present "monthly" part is Lost Jewels. I hope you find helpful guidance in that. Should you wish a more specific indication. I can only express my personal belief [that the lest jewels of whom Mr. Ruskin now discourses are girls "who die young. Extremely good girls, he tells us, usually do. So do "good children, broadly, but especially girls." And so we have stories, sold as only Mr. Ruskin can tell them, of jewels thus lost, and why they were lost, and how the loss might have been averted; with much amable dogmatizing on the relationship that exists, or ought to exist, between girls and their parents: between girls and their lovers also. The girl should tell her father everything. The lover should tell the girl everything, at once and plainly. She ought neither to accept nor refuse, but keep him on probation for never less than three or more than seven years. This is true courtship. The false is described in the following very Ruskinesque paragraph:

There are no words strong enough to express the There are no words strong enough to express the general danger and degradation of the manners of mob-courtship, as distinct from these, which have become the fashion—aimost the law—in modern times; when in a miserable confusion of candle-light, meonlight and limelight,—and anything but daylight,—in indecently attractive and insanely expensive dresses, in snatched moments, in hidden corners, in accidental impulses and dismal ignorances, young negrels smirk and only and whisper corners, in accidental impulses and dismartigates rances, young people smirk and ople and whisper and whimper and sneak and stumble and flutter and fumble and blunder into what they call Love :—expect to get whatever they like the moment they expect to get whatever they like the moment they fancy it, and are continually in the danger of los-ing all the honor of life for a folly and all the joy of it by an accident.

A short treatise on vegetarianism is appended; a practice of which Mr. Ruskin seems disposed to speak with respect. He none the less tells us that under the wise guidance of the living Æsculapius, Sir William Gull (himself dependent much for diet on Abigail's gitt to David, a bunch of raisins), he, Mr. Ruskin, was cured of his last dangerous illness with medicine of mutton chop and oysters. But, quite regardless of the great Allopath's feelings, he adds that it is concelvable that these drugs were in reality homosopathic.

MISS LEONARD IN JAIL.

READING THE STORY OF HER CRIME. MRS. SMITH IMPROVING-INFORMATION ABOUT MR. CALLAGHAN.

An early caller at the Jefferson Market Jail yesterday found Miss Leonard, who shot Mrs. Clarence Smith on last Friday, seated at a table reading the morning newspapers. The room she occupied was a lighted but plainly furnished room in the hospital ward where she had been

placed by order of the jail physician.

"They have made rather a long story out of poor me, haven't they i" she said, looking up with a smile. " I think, you know, they have treated me very well in the papers. Some accounts I like better than others, but they are all very kind."

" Have you been well treated here t" "Oh, yes; very well. They are all kind, but I hate," she added, with a pout, "being locked up; it makes me

nervous. At 11 o'clock her lawyer, W. F. Kintzing, entered. conard had summoned him the day before, but he had been out of town. He remained what he calculated hour or two hearing a detailed account of the shooting. On coming out of the room he said: "Miss Leonard has told me many things that have not appeared in print, but I cannot make any statements beyond this, that when the whole story appears Miss Leonard will be, I think, much more a subject of prefound symmathy than aversion."

ard will be, I think, much more a subject of procound sympathy than aversion."

At the St. Vincent's Hospital, where Mrs. Smith was lying, a physician said in response to an inquiry, "Mrs. Smith has not been excited. In fact she has seemed very une neerned all day," One of the Sisters was asked if Mrs. Smith would receive a visitor. The Sister smiled saily and said "that Dr. Phelps had forbidden visitors and had just given the patient a sleeping draught. Mrs. Smith's bushand, however, had called during the day and remained a short time."

At night it was stated that Mrs. Smith was better and doing nicely.

At hight it was stated that doing nicely.

A prominent lawyer was asked about "Cal's" antecedents. "Well, you needn't quote me," was the gaswer, "but Mr. Caliaghan was not prominent at the bar. They say he made his money out of real estate. I believe he is a widower, his wife having been a daughter of Judge Peck, who lives somewhere up the Hudoon."

Hudson."
"Do you think Callaghan has gone to Europe !"
"No, I don't. Miles Leonard is quoted as saying that
she saw him a few days ago and I fancy he is somewhere in the city."
At No. 607 Fifth-ave, a smiling elderly woman came to the door. "You want to see Mr. Smith!" she said, "Well, Mr. Smith has rooms here, but he isn't in. A good many people have been waiting to see Mr. Smith to-day, but he hasn't been in. I don't know where he is or when he

Mr. Kintzing expects in a few days, when Mrs. Smith's injuries are better ascertained, to be able to reduce the bail which is at present fixed at \$5,000 with a view to his client's liberation.

TWO FAT MEN RACE FOR A WAGER.

AN EARLY MORNING CONTEST BETWEEN A BAKER

AND A LIQUOR DEALER-TRAINING TELLS. There was an unwonted stir of excitement bout 5 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Ninth-st, and Broadway. Some thirty odd carriages and suggles were drawn up in line as if for a funeral. On the sidewalk two imposing individuals representing an aggregate weight of 500 pounds so were standing shoulder to shoulder at 5:05 a.m., a man in a buggy with a white hat whice shoulder had a black band on it, said "go," very solemnly and prayerfully, and the two Titans made the pavement shudder as two gigantic feet were planted down with a simultaneous thud and the huge bodies lurched forward into a rapid walk.

Adam Gauder, who keeps a beer garden in Eighth-st. posite the Mercantile Library, and who tips the scale 1 270 pounds, was moved to mock the agility of his burly friend, Percy Rockwell, who not only runs oaker's suop in Third-ave, but is the proud possessor 240 pounds of flesh and bone. A match was accordingly arranged, the terms of which were that the two men should walk or run from Ninth-st. to "Gabe" Case's and

arranged, the terms of which sets to "Gabe" Case's and should walk or run from Ninth-st. to "Gabe" Case's and the vanquished one should treat the crowd to breakfast. The baker went into training at once and for three weeks put himself into the hands of three competent advisers. Giant Gander, however, disdained to disturb even tenor of his way and continued to join his guests in the festive lager and insidious Niersteiner. Mr. Gander now regreta that he did not knock off his beer and timit his cliet. The pair set off, Gander walking with gigantic strides, Rockwell occasionally breaking into a joy-trot and the mounted cavalcade keeping up with them. Up Broadway, into Fifth-ave, as far as One-hundred and-tenth-st., the contestants were neck and neck. Then the baker showed the effects of his training. Put ting on a spurt he let out into a heavy lumbering trot, and reached the hospitable. "Gabe's" exactly twelve and one-half minutes before the slower Gander, who had never once relinquished his long striding walk. All hands then discussed an excellent breakfast, and before noon returned to town. Rockwell's time, as officially stated, was I hour 38% minutes, Gander's being I nour 51 minutes.

Mr. (Innier bensively remarked that he had under-

51 minutes.

Mr. Gander pensively remarked that he had under rated his adversary; "but then you see," he added, "Rockwell is twenty years younger than I am and thirty pounds lighter, and that makes a heap of difference.

STABBED IN A QUARREL.

In an altercation in Frankfort st. last night James Bogan, age thirty, of No. 230 East Broadway, was severely stabled in the abdomen by John McCormick, of No. 17 Frankfort-st. The assailant was locked up in the Oak Street Station and the wounded man was taken to Chambers Street Hospital.

A BREEZE AT THE STATE CAMP.

INDIGNATION IN THE 71ST.

RESULT OF A PEEKSKILL CLERGYMAN'S REMARKS AS TO THE TENDENCIES OF CAMP LIFE-THE PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL June 17.—This afternoon there was much excitement in camp over the statement that a Peekskill clergyman, it his morning sermon, had gone out of his way to say disparaging things about the National Guardsmen at the State camp. This was the mildest form of the rumor, which at the worst asserted that this clergyman had openly insulted the 71st Regiment from his pulpi The first information reached camp through Lieutenant Pixotte, of Company B, who, with some Peekskill riends, attended morning service at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. M D. C. Crawford is the paster. Colonel Vose, who was finishing dinner in the mess-kall, heard that a clerica attack had been made on the State camp place to be shunned, and that parents had been particularly warned to keep their children He from indignant, and when he had finished his dinner he ad dressed the officers and men, telling them what he had heard. He thought such remarks, and from such source, were an insult to the entire National Guard of the State, of which his regiment is at the present time the representative. Under such circumstances he reiterated the necessity that the regiment should constantly exercise the greatest vigilance as to the personal con duct of every member of it, to which he had alluded in his address to the officers on the Long Branch while on the way up the river yesterday. While he should not refuse to allow members of the regiment passes to leave camp when it was necessary for them to go, he said, he desired that those nolding such passes when they visited Peekskill should transact their business as expeditiously as possible and not spend any unnecessary time in the

After be had returned to his tent numbers of men who had been granted passes wished to surrender them, saying that under the circumstances they did not wish to go to Peckskill. Colonel Vose, when seen by the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, said that he considered the sermon, as it had been reported to him, as in extremely bad taste, particularly at this time, and that it reflected not only on his command, but also on all other regiments of the N. G. S. N. Y. He thought all his officers and men felt about the matter as he did, and he was sure that o result would be that very few members of the 71st would be seen on the streets of Peckskill during their stay in

In the afternoon the correspondent called on the Re-Dr. Crawford. When asked what reference, if any, he had made to the State Camp, or the National Guard, in his morning sermon, he said, in substance :

" My morning discourse was from the 9th chapter of St. Matthew, 36-38th verses: 'But when he saw the multitudes he was moved with compassion on them, etc., and my theme was the importance of increased vigilance on the part of Christians. The fact that the State camp was again open was a case in point, and of this I said that every great movement for the advancement of the public good is deserving of encouragement. The National Guard is of great value to the State, and I lave lived long enough to have seen in my own day the importance of a well-organized body of militia. Until the swords can be beaten into pruning hooks, the main-tenance of armed bodies of men will be necessary, and that time has not yet come. I believe that the State camp is a valuable institution, by means of which the efficiency of our State soldiers is greatly increased. I am also glad to notice that it is a temperance camp, where the sale or use of all intexicating figures is not allowed, and that this regulation extends a distance of one mile in all directions from the camp. "But there are many things connected with this camp

which are bad in their tendencies and unfortunate in their results. When a large number of men are removed from their homes and their ordinary social restraints for even so short a time as a week, every person of experience knows there is a lack of restraint and a tendency to a looseness of morals. In our own streets last year, where there was an open saloon every few doors, we saw soldiers intoxicated, having yielded to the temptation of good fellowship. As a show the camp is remarkably attractive to all persons, and the drill and dress parade are particularly fasel, nature to all young people. I am sorry to see that great numbers, forgetting the sacredness of the day, improve their lelaure time in visiting the camp. Parents should not set the example of going there, and they should not allow their daughters of young children to go there. It is a very delicate point, but there were several unfortunate instances—one or two of them notorious—in which sad results followed. This is about what I said in my sermon on that point."

"Was there anything said by your parishioners which suggested the necessity of warning your congregation against the camp i" was asked.

"Nothing at all. It was sloppy suggested by the fact that camp has re-opened, and I like to talk to my people of matters in which they are interested at the moment."

"And there were no unfortunate or disagreeable experiences on the part of any one in your society which mage the warning necessary?"

"Nothing. I do not even know that a majority of my charge, would youe with me in this matter." which are bad in their tendencies and unfortunate in

periences on the part of any one in your sector when the conducted warning accessary?"

"Nothing. I do not even know that a majority of my church would yote with me in this matter."

"Were the soldiers, as far as you observed them, or know of them in their visits from camp to the village has season, generally well behaved?"

"Decidedly so. Of course in so large a number of men there are always some who will go astray if they have a chance, but the soldiers that were here conducted themselves most creditably."

"How do the citizens generally feel about having the

soldiers here!"
"They are gratified and the tradesmen are naturally complainant at what brings them additional trade. The principal trouble was that of which I spoke—of allowing roung girls, unattended, to visit the camp, where they trequently used to stay until they were driven away at night." "Shall you visit camp yourselff"

"Shall you visit camp yourselff"

"Oh, ves, I have a sou wao is a member of Company C, of the 7th, and several irleads in that regiment, and I shall undoubtedly visit camp when they are there. This afternoon Provest Marshal Cowan, with Licettemit Protes, who was detailed to assist him, patrolled the streets of Peckakill with a squad of ten men in search of soldiers out without passes, or of those who had patronized "family entrances" too freely, but their search was mainly fruitful in convincing the citizens of Peckakill that the 71st does not propose to make any disgraceful record.

search was mainly fruitful in convincing the cittzens of Peckskill that the 71st does not propose to make any disgraceful record.

It mas been a very quiet day in camp. Chaplain Carlos Martyn preached in the morning os the parade-ground, his text being "Jesus passeth by." The dress-parade to night was an improvement on tant of last alput, and was witnessed by a good many citizens of Peckskill, a still larger number of whom visited camp dering the afternoon. About 150 men were given passes to leave camp during the day. There are 402 men in camp, and so far there has not been a single case of sickness. Captain W. C. Clark, of Company D. is officer of the day, and Lieutemant Leggett, of Company H., officer of the guard. The 5th Separate Company of Newburg has been assigned as Company E. For the practice at the butts the assignments are as follows: Company I, te-morrow a m.; H and Separate Company, D. m.; C. Tuesday a. m., and F and R, p. m.; D, and the field, staff and non-commissioned staff, Wednesday p.m.; A and K, Thursday a. m.

The weather to-day has been delightfully cool. Tomorrow the real work of the camp of instruction—is all that the latter word implies—will begin in carnest at reveille.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

Washington, June 18-1 a. m.-A storm of elight energy developed in Nebraska yesterday morning and moved castward, causing heavy local rains in the Northwest; it is now central in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Fair weather continues in the Southern States, with slightly warmer east to south winds, and cloudy weather prevails in the Northern States, with slightly varmer easterly to southerly winds and rain north of the Ohlo Valley and in the Northwest.

Indications for to-day. For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States.

partly cloudy weather and light showers, southeast to outhwest winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature, wer barometer. For the Lake region, threatening weather and rain

For the Lake region, intentency weather winds generally from south to west, except in northwest portion, failing followed in west portion by rish barometer, stationary or slight rise in temperature. For the Upper Mississippi and Missour: Valleylight rains followed by fair weather, winds generalight rains followed by fair weather, winds generalight from southwest to northwest, slight changes in temperature.

Indications for to-morre Warmer and generally fair weather is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States on Tuesday. Fair weather is indicated for the Upper Lake region and Sorthwest on Tuesday.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. TM HOURS: Morning. Night. DG 12345678910 121234567891011 in diagram source in narometrical registrate that city by seaths of inches. The perpendicular lines give deviates of these for the state preceding missight. The irregular white the represents the scalination by the mercury during those hours. The broken or detted the represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Hadamark Phenomer, six forced as

TRIBUNE OFFICE, June 18-1 a. m.-The downward government in the barometer continued until last evening, when the mercury began to rise. Cloudy and fair weather revailed. The temperature ranged between 63° and o, the average (68149) being 7140 lower than on the corresponding day last year and 1780 higher than on my weather, with higher temperatures and chances of light rain, followed by partly cloudy or fair weather may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

AMONG THE CATSKILLS.

A BRILLIANT SEASON CLOSE AT HAND.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT-PREPARATIONS AT

THE HOTELS-HOW TO GO AND WHAT TO WEAR. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] KINGSTON, June 16 .- It is sixty years since the first summer hotel was built in the Catskill Mountains, and it is the Catskill Mountain Hotel at Pine Orchard which is just beginning its sixtleth season. Mr. C. L. Beach, the venerable pioneer in the summer boarding business in this region, assures me that it is forty-seven years since he took charge of the enterprise with which he has been connected ever since. And then, according to his account, the Pine Orchard property came into his possession accidentally. But summer hotels in the Catskills are not started in that way any more. Mr. Beach did not expect to make money up on that rugged erag, he says; but that has been the aim and object of his successors throughout the region, and it is safe to say that for the past ten or fifteen years at least most of these mountain hotels have paid well. Very little was known of these beautiful mountains fifty or even twenty-five years ago. Cooper had unmortalized them in story. Rip Van Winkle had slept among them for twenty years, and Thomas Cole had transferred some hints of their beauty to canvas; but the people at large, even here in New-York State, scarcely knew of the region except as a wild mountainous retreat unfit for cultivation, almost inaccessible save to hunters, bark-peelers and quarrymon. And as a matter of fact most of the region remained practically inaccessible to summer visitors until the construction of the Ulster and Delaware Railway in 1868. The long stage rides from the river and the length of time required were

I think, be quite within bounds. Another season is just beginning. A few of the hotels opened on the first of the month, and every door in the Catskills will be open before it ends The season will be a most successful one, if the weather favors, for the weather holds the key to the situation at all summer resorts, and here especially. Advance engagements were never more numerous, and the facilities for entertainment are greater than ever octore. It is thought that 50,000 visitors can now be housed and fed at once among these mountains.

almost prohibitory, and it is believed that even so

late as 1870 not over 2,000 people visited the moun-

tains in the whole season. As an evidence of what

has been done for the Catskills during those thir-

teen years by the advent of magic paths of steel

and individual enterprise, I may state that last sea-

son not far from 200,000 people visited the region

and that there are about 1,000 hotels and boarding-

houses open to the public. To say that \$2,000,000

was left in the hands of Catskill landlords and

other caterers to summer visitors last season, would,

HOW TO GET THERE.

The means of access are now ample, pleasant and expeditious. The weak and the sick need no longer stay away or dread the journey. About five hours by rail from New York bring one to the leading hotel doors in the southern portions of the range, and an additional hour through the charms of Stony Clove by steam places visitors at almost any of the prominent houses in the Greene County sec-This is by the Kingston route. By way of Catskill a little more time will be required and a little mountain climbing in a stage is still necessary. The completion of the Stony Clove Railway last year, and the recent construction of the new Kasterskill Railway, now about completed, secure a continuous rail line from Kingston to the large a continuous rail line from Kingston to the large hotels in the famous Hunter, Tannersville and Kanterskill region. Visitors this year to the Hotel Kanterskill, Laurel House, Catskill Mountain House, and other large hotels will have no staging to endure and not even the dust and fatigue of that eight miles from Tannersville Junction which was so unpleasant last season. These preferring to come up the river by boat will need from two to two and a half hours more than the sil-rail time if they hand here, and still another hour or more via Catskill. Passongers by evening boat from New-York find the ride ap the valley by early morning train very pleasant.

The completion of the West Shore Railway will of course mark a new era in summer traffic to the

of course mark a new era in summer traffic to the Catskills. Regular trains to this city will begin running on the 25th inst. This will of necessity be the shortest and most direct route; close connections will be made here, and doubtless through trains for the mountains without change of cars will be run. vill be run.

Of the native grandeur or romantic charms of the native grandeur or romantic charms of the Catskills there is nothing new to say, nor longer any need to speak. Not even the d'spleasure of Oscar Wilde last year has made them less attractive. The art of man has not succeeded either in improving them or destroying their beauty, although much has been done to heighten the comfort and enjoyment of visitors—and well done. Money will now secure iters—and well done. Money will now secure almost any luxury at the leading hotels, and a color and a fortable sojourn costs only a moderate price. In fact the most valuable leature of the Catakills to tired humanity is absolutely free of cost. In con-tinger the control of the control o trast to Niagara, no one has attempted to fence in the scenery or the air. You can stand on the rocks and gaze upon 30,000 square miles of diversified landscape without paying a cent. Of course you will be likely to want your dinner afterward, and a bed to sleep in perhaps, but you always expect to pay for such things. I think as a whole that rates and charges for board, etc., are not extortionate, even at the best hotels, although a common custom with a few of these honses near railway stations has caused some complaint in the past. They charge 25 or 50 cents to their guests for a ride of a few rods to the hotel.

THE LEADING HOTELS. trast to Niagara, no one has att

THE LEADING HOTELS. Hotel Kanterskill is still the largest and finest in

the range. It has a capacity of a thousand guests and a dining-room where all may be seated at once. Everything is managed on an immense scale. A daily paper will be printed during the season; a semi-weekly hop, a large orchestra nightly, fireworks every Saturday evening, and other attractions are announced. All inew-comers are surprised at the magnitude of this enterprise, which every body predicted could only result in failure. But the season here last year was certainly most brill iant and successful, the immense structure being overtaxed at times. A fine road to the new ratie ay depot at South Lake has been made, and the entire mountain is laid out like a park. Captain Gillett is again the manager and will open the house on

June 26. The Grand Hotel, on Summit Mountain, Southern Catskills, is the next largest. It opens on the 20th under the management of W. F. Paige, the popular steward of last year. Nearly all the rooms have already been taken, and a repetition of last season' rush is premised. White servant girls will now be employed instead of the former colored force.

rush is promised. White servant girls will now be employed instead of the former colored force. Among the prominent persons who have engaged rooms here are the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson and wife, Chicago: Consul-General Raflo and wife, Italy; S. G. De Coursey and family, J. Epting and family, Philadelphia; Lewis Stern, J. D. Williams and family, Philadelphia; Lewis Stern, J. D. Williams and family, J. T. Farrish and family, Charles Brocks and family, George G. Moore and family, S. C. Thompson and family, New-York; H. S. Laden and family, Brooklyn; W. H. Murphy, Nowark; Charles T. Storms and family, Baltimore; Dr. Anderson and family, Dover, Del.

The old Catakull Mountain House is already open under its well known management, I hear of no special change either in the house or its conduct. All is historic here inside and out, except the railroads which have been coming nearer of late. From the new Kaaterskill live is now only a stabit ride, but from the Catakill Mountain station below there is yet an interesting climb. The front view still perhaps excels that from any other point.

The Laurel House, at the famous Falls, is still a favorite spot for quiet rest and comfort. The en largement and improvements of last summer have only seemed to increase its air of hospitality. As to the natural beauty surrounding it, most visitors are willing to accept the conclusions of "Leather Stocking," who called it "the best piece of work in the woods."

The Tremper House, at Phenicia, opens on the 20th.

roods." o Tremper House, at Phenicia, opens on the 20th

The Tremper House, at Phenicia, opens on the 20th with a hop, as usual. Ample preparations have been made for the usual brilliant senson. This house is the nearest to New York in time of all the large hotels in the mountains.

The Overlook House is still the highest of all and perhans the coolest. It is again managed by Haskell & Squires. The only trouble with this charming resort is the long stage ride from West Hurley. Visitors might not so much object to the mountain ascent, for there is beauty enough on the way, if the rough and stony five miles below could be avoided. Mead's, half way up this mountain, is an old resort that seems overrun with patronage every year. His dinner courses are not so numerous or elaborate, nor his rooms very large, but he entertains many agreeable people. The Gingor House at Pine Hill, in the valley, is also a popular place with moderate prices and a steady patronage. Prospect Park Hotel, at Catskill Landing, though not on the mountain, is a large, fashionable and desirable resort. Colonel Smith is again the lessee and manager. There are many other large hotels throughout the range and several hundred smaller houses, each having its own attractions and a fair share of patronage. All are now ready for business.

An annual visitor among the Catskills has asked me to offer this sound advice to persons coming hither: *Bring up thin underclothing, and

a supply of shawls, fall overcoats and outer wraps, for the air is coot and the piazzas are breezy. Dark flannel is the thing for ladies mountain dresses, short skirt and blouse waist; easy, broad, solid, stout boots with low heels, remember; no corsets, hoops or bustles; give nature a chance; have straw hats with a brim. I speak of out-door life; suit yourselves in the parlor, but don't waste time or patience in elaborate toilettes famid the grand simplicities of nature. Tight trousers, or tall stiff hats won't do. Don't inflict these upon yourself or others. Bring up loose shoes, a genial temper and plenty of money, and you're all right."

SUNDAY BY THE SEA

SPORTIVE WINDS AT CONEY ISLAND. GOOD-HUMORED CROWDS AND MANY CHILDREN-OLD FEATURES AND NEW.

The crowds who spent the day at Coney Island yesterday had a fine moral lesson preached to them on the sinfulness of wearing fine clothes the Sabbath day, for, though the weather as a whole, the wind had a way of coming in gusts, and those proud men who had dressed themselves ostenta tiously in tall silk hats were sorry for it. But the people were in far too good a humor to be depressed by trifles, and when two bats came bumping along the esplanade with two owners neck-and-neck behind them everybody regarded it as such a tremendous joke, and cheered so lustily, that the owners had to pretend they liked it too. So, again, when a man-a dull and dignified person, faultlessly upholstered-tried to sit down on his chair in front of the Brighton Beach Hotel, and missed it by about half a foot, making the wooden plazza ring again, and a hundred or so of people burst out laughing, he seemed to enjoy it as much as anybody else. In fact, everybody was brimming over with good spirits, which were only clouded once during the day with the shadow of a tragedy. A little girl—a tiny mite in bright blue clothes—tumbled off the edge of the esplanade into something less than two inches of water. Immediately there was a general rush of bonnets and parasols away from the fatal spot and the air was alive with cries of "Save ber!" A hero was forthcoming, too, who did save her, although he go his boots wet in the achievement. There were plenty of children after this little

one was carried dripping away. The whole sand was studded thickly with them, as if they had sprouted up in the night, they had sprouted up in the night, like a crop of bright colored mushrooms after a thunder shower, or as if they had been washed up by the last tide and the sea had forgotten to take them back when it All alike were busy digging pockmarks and raising pimples on the face of the beach with anything that would dig. nexing it with spades, buckets and clam shells or what ever would scoop up sand, and building up with their castle walls the budding acqualitanceships which were interrupted last fall. Above them the esplanade was a moving mass of bright costumes, half-concealed by brighter parasols, and still further beyond the roadway showed a mere stream of vehicles. In the stages were the same poor old horses apparently as last year, only that they are a year older now and threaten violently than ever to come to pieces. Inside the hotels the waiters had plenty to do, t they did it with the general good spirits; for the hotel waiter is essentially a creature of impulse, and as in the dull season he shrivels into a very churt, so when the first beams of returning prosperity strike him he blossoms out into smiles of excessive obsequious-

him he biossoms out into smiles of excessive obsequiousness.

Toward West Brighton the scene was the old one of Ceney Island in the season again; nothing but a mass of merry-go-rounds, swinzs and drinking-places, wedged in with solid blocks of people shouting and laughing and eating, trying their strength, learning to shoot and battering the peor old dolls that ought to have been pensioned or put upon the sick list long ago. Here and there are new attractions for the public since last year. Notable among these is the abolition of the toil upon the old iron pier, which yesterday was open free. The densest crowd of all, however, was probably that in front of the Brighton Beach thete, lettering to the orchestra from Chechmati which has been engaged for this season. The evening concert opened with a new march, entitled "Brighton Beach," by Michael Brand, the well-known violincello player, formerly of this city, who for some time travelled with Theodore Thomas, and is now the musical conductor of this band.

Among the prominent visitors at the Manhattan Beach Hotel may be noticed General C. A. Whittier, of Boston; General J. Snowdon Andrews, of Baltimore, ex-Governor Oden Howie, the Hon, Washington Booth, Marquis Sanford, S. S. Cox and General A. K. Barber. At the Brighton Beach are ex-Senator Koch, Rufus Hatch, william Rhinelander Stewart and wire, W. G. Sterling and Daniel H. Beatty.

THE BEAUTIES OF GLEN ISLAND. LAST YEAR'S SCENES RECALLED-THE PROMISE OF A SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

It was the opening Sunday at Glen Island yesterday, and about 2,500 people went to that resort The steamers Laura M. Starin and other Starins made frequent trips to and from the island, and carried "crowd of all earth's nations" each time Everything was pretty much as it was last year. There was the same old band on the stemmer playing the same old tunes, and there year. was the trrepressible lemon-drop man, dealing out samples of his wares with a pair of sugar tongs as if he had been doing it all the winter. At the island, too, everything had taken on the same appearance it had a year ago, and except that the paint on the buildings was a little fresher and the grass a little greener than when the place was closed last fall, it might have been thought that time had obeyed the oft-repeated command to ' turn backward," and that it was the year of grace 1882 instead of 1883. The bells in the Chinese pageda on Bathing-House Island were still struggling with the first part of "Sweet Bell Mahons," and giving it up at the end of two bars and trying something else, only to find that that, too, was pitched too high. These bells have been doing this sort of thing ever since they were put up. They start out boldly on a tune and get through the first two or three bars all right. Then there comes a note that they cannot reach, and they are forced to try something else. And so they go on yearning after the unattainable year after year and never geiting any nearer the goal. The Sound was very beautiful yesterday. Winds

and waves were asleep and yachts cat-boats with drooping sails moved with a scarcely perceptible motion over the glassy surface. The little steam annehes went caverting around the island as is their went, and the prople in them leaned back on the mishions and looked at the crowd on the shores are hey kept half a dozen steam-yachts and rode in them day. e changes ha seen made at the island. Stairs

evity day.

Some changes ha wheen made at the island. Stairs have been put here, dithereat the Chal House, sea walls have been built, and bridges supplied with railings and awnings. The west end of Bathing-House Island has been cleared, and tables and benchos have been placed there. The bridge leading to Little Germany new forms a covered promonade, along which people sit at little tables and drink large glasses of beer. As soon as a German gets to Glen Island he makes for Little Germany, and as he looks at the manufactured ruins, drinks imported beer and listens to the famale of the German ordiestra, he tries to imagine that he is on the Raine instead of the Sound. It takes a strong imagination, but then the Germans are an imagnative race. Several structions have been added to to menagerie, the most noticeable among them being a discussionate old camel with two dejected humps, who turns his back to the multitude and chews gum all day.

All the arrangements at the Island are better than last year, and everything yeaterday seemed to predict a successful scasou. Mr. Starin got his idea of Glen Island from Rocky Foint in Narragansett Bay, and before he is done with it he intends to eclipse that reaert, if he has not aiready done as

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

Previously acknowledged. \$1,212 97
Washington Heights Children's Charity Club. 42 51
Miss Gusale Fountain's Sunday-school class. 6 00
Harry and Graham, Stockbridge, Mass. 1 00 e clerk..... nsurance ciera. L. W. Baird. Jrbaca (Ohto) Art Club, per Miss P...... Total, June 16, 1883..... \$1,209 48

CHILDREN'S SYMPATHY WITH CHILDREN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The children whose names are given belew, have formed a society called the Children's Charity Club, which has for its purpose the saving of pocket money and the doing of sewing for poor children. The C. C. C. ended its winter's work with a fair for children, the proceeds of which were \$42.51. This sum it was decided to send to the Fresh Air Fund, and a check is

to send to the Fresh Air Fund, and a check closed for the amount. Bertha Hayen Putnam, Mary Coriona Putnam, Bessie B. Whitman, Fresh Keese Duff, Fresh E. Hunter. Blessie B. Whitman, Delia H. Jelliffe, Eleanor E. Whitman, Ethel F. Putnam,

Agnes Keese Duff, Benlly F. Hunter, Bessie Pect, Raymond Jelliffe. Washington Heights, Decoration Day, 1883.

THE BRIDGE IN HIGH FAVOR.

A strong affection for the great Bridge still stirs the hearts of the people, and yesterday this tender emotion was unusually active. In response to its promptings a slender stream of humanity began in the morning to flow across the graceful span and to trickle down the sloping approaches at each end of the huge adventure. By 2 o'clock in the afternoon the stream began to swell and by a quarter of 3 o'clock it had become a flood that threatened to cause trouble. A crowd began to form at the New-York entrance and a third toll-taker was put on duty to relieve the pressure The relief was only temporary, however, and then a fourth gatherer of pennics was brought into service and the stream going to Brockiyn was turned into

the roadway at the right, while all vehicles were made to use the other roadway. All the afternoon the swollen streams with their mottled surfaces of many-colored summer hats and variegated sunshades surged across the suspended highway. It was estimated that during the day three times as many people crossed the Bridge as on the previous Sunday. The throngs were even more than usually well-dressed, well-behaved and prosperous-looking. Until the evening was several hours old the structure was crowded, but by 11 o'clock only a slender stream again trickled into the streets from each end of the Bridge.

OBITUARY.

JAMES W. SHEALAN. CHICAGO, June 17 .- James Washington Sheahan, one of the most widely-known journalists in the West, and for many years a leading editorial writer on The Chicago Tribune, died at half-past 5 o'clock this morning, after lingering at the point of death for many weeks. His aliment was extreme nervous prestration and a general giving way of vital functions. The funeral will take place from the Cathedral of the Holy Name on Tuesday morning.

AMBROSE WAGER.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., June 17. - Ambrose Wager died last night at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. Wager was a member of the Assembly for Dutchess County in 1855 and 1858.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. C. T. BROOKS.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES IN THE CHANNING MEMORIAL

CHURCH AT NEWPORT. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17 .- The funeral services of the late Rev. Charles T. Brooks were held in the Chaunning Memorial Church at Newport to-day. The edifice was heavily draped, especially the pastor's pew and pulpit. The fioral tributes were magnificent. The gathering included nearly all the prominent men in the city and members of all religious sects. The pallbearers were the Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D.D.; George H. bearers were the Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D.D.; George H. Calvert, Henry C. Stevens. Edmund Tweedy, Elbert J. Anderson, W. K. Covell, John G. Weaver, and George B. Bradford. The services were very touching. All the hymns sung were written by the deceased for various occasions. The Rev. Mr. Wends, pastor of the church, pronounced a glowing culogy and read a number of tributes from prominent persons. Governor Van Zanat read a beautiful poetic tribute. Vast crowds viewed the remains before the procession moved to the cemetery, where the body was interred.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE MATZKA.

The funeral of the late George Matzka took place yesterday at No. 138 East Forty-third-st. Members of the Aschenbrödel Society, of which the deceased was president, and delegations from the Musical Protective Union and Palibarmonic Society attended the services. While the funeral procession was passing the Aschenbrödel Club House, in East Fourth-st., a mournful dirge was played. The body was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

A MUSICAL DIRECTOR ENGAGED.

It was reported in the city yesterday that Henry E. Abbey had engaged Signor Vianesi as conductor for the new Metropolitan Opera House. To a TRIB-ENE reporter who met him last night Signor DeVivo, the Nestor of operatio managers in New-York, said: Vianesi is one of the greatest conductors of Italian "Vianesi is one of the greatest conductors of Italian opera in the world, and almost the equal of Verdi. I shink he first came into notice at Madrid but I am not certain. At all events for the last eight or ten years he has conducted at Covent Garden for Mr. Gye in the spring and summer, and in the winter has led at the Imperial Opera House in St. Petersburg. I can hardly understand how Mr. Abbey has got hold of him. He must have bid very high to have got him to give up the St. Petersburg position which he has held for so many years. It is the biggest card he could have played and I think reflects very creditably on Mr. Abbey's foresight."

RECEPTION AT A HEBRER SCHOOL.

The annual reception of the B'nai Jeshurun Religions School on Thirty-fourth-st. took place yester day. After the preliminary exercises, which consisted of recitations and songs by the pupils and readings of the Old Testament and prayers by Rev. E. M. Chapman, the Rev. Henry S. Jacobs delivered an address and distributed the rewards of merit for the past year. The proceedings were largely attended by friends and relatives of the scholars.

A WELCOME TO GENERAL MERRITT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] POTSDAM, N. Y., June 17 .- Consul-General Merritt arrived in Potadam yesterday and was entertained with a serenade in the evening by his old neighbors and the citizens generally. Congressman Parker made a speech of welcome, to which General Merrita fittingly responded.

ACCUSED OF MURDERING HER HUSBAND,

Indianapopis, June 17.—The wife of Charles Munhail, who it was supposed was accidentally killed last night by falling from a second story window, has been arrested on a charge of murdering him. Munhall was intoxicated, and it is supposed now that the woman pushed him out of the window.

A PHYSICIANKILLED BY A FALL OF TIMBER,

ASHLAND, Penn., June 17 .- Dr. Richard Proctor was instantly killed at the Merriam Colliery this morning by a fall of timber. The deceased man was well-known throughout this section of the State.

INCREASE OF STATURE AT NIGHT. variation in human stature has been made a matter of practical study by Dr. Merkel, the result being, as he finds, that the height of an individual after a night's rest, measured before rising from the bed, is two inches greater than it is in the evening, measured standing; greater than it is in the evening, measured standing; that is, there is gradual diminution in height, caused by the yielding of the plantar arches and of the intervertebrai discs, and a sadden diminution when the individual rises, this occurring at the articulations of the lower extremities. The sinking at the ankle is one-third of an inch, one-twelfth to one-eighth of an inch at the knee, and two-fitths of an inch at the hip,—the shortening at the knee being due, probably, to the clasticity of the cartiages, which would easily involve the extent of variation named.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.—The National Line steamship Hel-

To let a cold have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of consumption. To cure the most stubborn cough or cold you have only to use judiciously Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

AMERICAN COMPETITION WITH EUROPE. The Marvin Safe Company of New-York have established a branch at No. 35 Queen St. Caunon-st., London, to accommodate the demands of their largely increasing foreign business.

Smoke "Welcome" Cigarettes. Mild, sweet and delicate. Our new bran L. GOODWIN & CO.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—WATSON—At Richmond, Va., on Wednesday evening, June 13, 1883, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles Minnigerode, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. W. shackelford, D. D., of New-York, Margaret Fitz-Geraid Watson, daughter of Garret F. Watson, esq., of Richmond, to Richard P. Williams, of New-York City, New-Orleans papers please copy. All notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

CATCHER

LAY-On Saturday afternoon, June 16, 1883, of diphtheria, George Cowies, son of George C. and Sarah Emma Lay, age 2 years and 6 months. Funeral private. Interment at Greenwood. DIED.

Skinn Sci. In Brookin on Saturday, June 16, Helen, only daughter of sate and the late Peter Skinner, agod 14 years and 9 months. Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 227 Cumberlandsk, on Tuesday, the 19th

residence, No. 237 Cumberiand-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 3 p. m. Hempstead, L. L., papers please copy.

STEVENS—Sunday morning, June 17, Alexander Ellot, son of Alexander Henry and Mary Alleyne Stevens, in the 11th year of his ago.

Funeral private.

1. D. D. Weiday, June 15, Amelia Ann. wife of Edmund YARD—On Priday, June 15, Amelia Ann. wife of Edmund Yard and daughter of the late William S. Watkins. Funeral from her late residence. No. 33 West 20th-st., Monday morning, June 18, at 10 o'clock.

Special Notices.

To Clathiers and Others. OUR CLEANING AND DYEING FINISHED BY COMPETENT FAILORS LOOKS MOST EQUAL TO NEW TRY IT. OFFICES, 111 AND 113 STRAYE, OCS 67H-AVE., NEAR 30FH-ST., AND ON 10FH-ST., OPPOSITE TIFFANYES.

The NEW-ENGLAND GRANITE WORKS, Hartford, Conn. Quarriesand Workshops, Westerly, R. L. Fine monumental and building work in Granits. Drawings and calmates furnished without charge. Correspondence availables, N. Collec. 1,521 B way. C. W. CANFIELD, Age,

For the Summer.—A gentleman and wife (Americans) without children, desire to take charge of the house of a fame thy who will spend the animor out of town: will give set of references as to andbubbed respectability and requisite executions, are resely at once if desired. Please address MAN-HATTAN, Tribune Office. Home Made Preserves. PURE CURRANT JELLY, SPICED AND CANNED FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES, &c. Housekeepers can got the above articles made from eld fashloned home receipts, and warranted pure, by senting orders to SARAH S. MCELRATH.

Goods stored until fall; circulars with references and prices ent on application.

sent on application.

The Most Fashionable Perfume Powder for handkonchiefs and letter paper is CASWELL, MASSEY & CO'S
VIOLET OBRIS. 1,121 Broadway and 578 5th-ave.